

They of Versailles was the charter of Polish freedom, and that she was the last country of Europe who had the right to complain about the treaty. Poland did not win her liberty, the Prime Minister asserted. Her liberty was due to Italy, Great Britain and France.

"There is not a letter of the treaty that does not mean a young British life, that does not mean nearly two French lives, and there were hundreds of thousands of Italians," the Prime Minister continued.

Mr. Lloyd George cited that the Poles were divided in the war, half of them fighting with the Germans. "They fell in German uniforms," he declared, "and shot down Frenchmen, British and Italians who were fighting for their freedom."

"I see Korfanty (leader of the Polish insurrectionists) has said that the Poles in Silesia would die rather than surrender if they had thought that earlier, when the battle for Polish freedom was being fought, there would have been fewer British, French and Italian lives lost. But they only think of it when the Germans are disarmed and helpless. The Polish Government has repudiated responsibility and I am bound to accept that statement as representing their view, but it has happened once too often."

The Prime Minister recalled the settlement with Lithuania, to which the United States, France, Italy and Great Britain were parties.

"What was occupied by regular Polish troops in defiance of the Allies," he said. "They were asked to retire and they said, 'We have no responsibility for it.' The same thing is happening now. The same disclaimer of responsibility. Arms passing from Poland and officers crossing her frontiers make it very difficult to feel that those repudiations of responsibility are anything but purely verbal."

PLEADS FOR THE UPHOLDING OF THE TREATY.

Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for the upholding of the treaty, both for the sake of honor and for safety and security. There were two ways of dealing with the Silesian situation, he declared. One was that Allied troops should be sent to restore order. It was not for him to express a military opinion and he did not insist on an alternative. Either the Allies ought to insist upon the treaty being respected, or they ought to allow the Germans to do so.

The Prime Minister continued:

"Not merely to disarm Germany, but to say that such troops as she has are not to be permitted to take part in restoring order—that is not fair. To say to Germany, 'There is your province, here is something which has been decided by the Treaty of Versailles either for or against you, but the Poles are to be allowed in defiance of that treaty to take it, and you will not be allowed to defend yourself in a province which has been yours for 200 years and which certainly has not been Polish for 600 years, is discreditable and not worthy of the honor of any land. I am perfectly certain that will not be the attitude the Allies will take. The only thing which I would like to say in behalf of the Government is this: Whatever happens, we cannot accept a fait accompli. That would be to permit a defiance which might lead to consequences of the most disastrous kind."

The Prime Minister concluded with a reference to Russia, which he said now was broken but would be a powerful, dominant country and would have a word in the future of the world. None knew, he said, with whom she would side. "Those wishing to destroy the treaty of Versailles, Mr. Lloyd George declared, should think of the possibility of the rest of Central Europe."

In a joint note to the Allies last week Berlin asked to be allowed to send troops to restore order in Silesia. Cabled despatches from Paris stated that Premier Briand in reply had sharply rebuked Berlin, declaring that the Allied forces were ample to deal with the situation and that any military step taken by Germany would be in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

BERLIN SAYS BRITAIN PROMISED TO AID TO STOP INVASION

BERLIN, May 13.—Belief is growing here that a break in friendly relations between Britain and France is imminent over the situation in Silesia and continued threats from Paris of the occupation of the Ruhr Valley.

From well informed sources it is learned that Lloyd George has told Germany that he will oppose the occupation of the coal district and will insist on the retention of Germany of the industrial sections of Upper Silesia, in spite of the fact that they have been seized by the Poles with the apparent connivance of the French military forces.

The statement is made that Dr. Stresemann, who had been invited to form a Cabinet, appealed to the British Premier, and that soon after the vote on the indemnity was taken in the Reichstag a reply came saying that Britain would uphold Germany in opposing France's plans in Silesia and the Ruhr.

It is pointed out that this dramatic swing of British policy away from the Entente with France and toward an understanding with Germany comes at a critical moment. The inter-allied Commission at Oppenheim, which the strongest figure is the French General Le Rond, has arranged an armistice with the

Polish "insurgents" whereby the line drawn by their leader, Adalbert Korfanty, receives its first official sanction. This line gives to the Poles almost complete possession of the industrial district, including the vital coal mines.

GERMANS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE THE ARMISTICE.

The German irregulars, known as the Selbstschutz, who have been gathering in force in the Silesian region, have refused to recognize this armistice and fighting has gone on between them and the Poles.

The Selbstschutz are massing before Krossburg in the northern corner of the plebiscite district, and word has been received here that they intended to advance regardless of the armistice. They have been conducting guerrilla warfare for several days.

As the towns which the Selbstschutz will attack are guarded by French plebiscite troops, while the insurgent Poles occupy the rural districts, the expected battle will thus be between the German irregulars on the one side and the French and Poles on the other. France has warned Germany against any interference with Upper Silesian affairs, and might find in such an encounter an excuse for threatened action in the Ruhr and elsewhere.

On the other hand, loss of Silesia is the one thing the German nation will not accept. The Selbstschutz have the backing of public opinion, and all efforts of the Government—which is fearful of French reprisals—to avert public favor away from these volunteers has been futile. As the Government is in no position to act officially to save the vital province, Germans without official responsibility are taking the matter in hand with results yet to be seen.

HEAD OF PEACE SECTION IN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Dr. Otto Goepfert, head of the Peace Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, the Vossische Zeitung announces. His withdrawal, it is stated, is because he regards the terms of the Allies accepted by Germany as exceeding the limits of the peace treaty.

Determination on the part of Germany to carry out engagements regarding reparations was expressed by Dr. Joseph Wirth, the Chancellor, speaking before the Imperial Council yesterday. He expressed the hope that the Allies would be equitable in reaching their decisions relative to Silesia.

"The parliamentary majority," he said, "has declared itself in favor of acceptance of the Entente ultimatum and the Government will pursue a policy directed to the realization of this affirmation by performance. We sincerely desire to carry out our promises; we want to fulfil the conditions of the ultimatum with all our strength. We expect the other side, however, after seeing this evidence of our good will, to recognize our attitude. We particularly expect the game will be fairly played by all on the other side in disposing of the Upper Silesia question."

Resolutions urging an enlargement of the present German Cabinet so that it may include a representative of the German People's Party have been adopted by the parliamentary delegation of the Democratic Party. Dr. Gustav Stresemann is leader of the German People's Party.

The Democrats emphasize the desirability of enlisting all national elements, regardless of their previous attitude on the ultimatum issue. They, therefore, suggest recruiting Ministers, not only from the People's Party, but other economic and financial agencies, willing to support the new Government in the task of carrying out the reparations conditions.

Dr. Rosen, German Minister to Holland, is being urged to accept the Foreign Ministry. Although not active politically, he is nominally counted a Democrat. The Finance and Restoration portfolios also are to be filled. Chancellor Wirth has conferred with Dr. Peters, Commissioner for Disarmament, regarding the Bavarian situation, which the Central Government is obliged to untangle. Reports from Munich indicate the coalition parties constituting the present Bavarian Ministry continue their attitude of opposition. Gen. von Seeckt, chief of staff, has ordered the disarmament of fortifications along the eastern frontier.

GERMAN TROOPS GATHER FOR DRIVE IN UPPER SILESIA

Korfanty Proclaims Independence of Territory—General Strike Ties Up Oppen.

OPPEL, Silesia, May 13 (Associated Press).—German forces on the left bank of the Oder River are being augmented by the arrival of former German soldiers from Breslau, and a number, it is known, are coming from Germany. Several hundred security police from Hamburg and Kiel, and a few from other German cities, have reached Brieg, twenty miles northwest of here, and have placed themselves at the disposal of German authorities there.

There are rumors here that Germans will take the offensive, probably within a week, when their preparations are complete. The Poles in the mean time, are known to be strengthening their positions with artillery, although they are not advancing. French sources declare that Adalbert Korfanty, leader of the Polish insurrection, has "hooded Gen. Lerond's instructions for the first time, and suspended his offensive."

COPENHAGEN, May 12.—The independence of Upper Silesia will be declared by Adalbert Korfanty, Polish leader, according to despatches here.

HUGHES DECLARES U. S. NOT PARTY TO SILESIA QUARREL

Is the Answer to Taunt That Harding Is Following Wilson's Policy.

IT IS EUROPE'S AFFAIR.

Where American Interests Are Concerned Our Representative Will Be Heard.

By David Lawrence.

Special Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (Copyright, 1921).—Efforts to differentiate between the foreign policy of the Harding and Wilson Administrations, respectively, are not giving either President Harding or Secretary Hughes much concern. They feel they are pursuing a different policy. To the taunt of the Democratic press that the Harding Administration is reluctantly but surely following in the steps of its predecessor, Secretary Hughes has just given a rather positive answer—he has announced that America will not take part in the quarrel over the possession of Upper Silesia. This he considers a strictly European affair.

The supporters of the Wilson regime, particularly those in Congress who have been very much pleased by the American decision to participate in the Allied Councils, say this is a distinction without a difference. They declare that Messrs. Harding and Hughes are assuming that the Wilson Administration would have agreed to the use of American troops and resources in settling such quarrels as that in Silesia. Nothing it is insisted there is no proof—other than the repeated charges of the "irreconcilable" group that America would drift into such a position eventually.

Nevertheless it is a fact—and this is the important thing that is developing here—that President Harding and Secretary Hughes are determined to avoid even the implications of the Wilson policy, and they are confident that in everything done thus far they have been successful in heaving to the line of strictly American as opposed to strictly European interests.

GREAT DISCRETIONARY POWERS FOR HARVEY.

Mr. Hughes has said in effect that Ambassador Harvey will sit in the Supreme Council meetings as the personal representative of the United States. The other representatives—Ambassador Herriot, at Paris, who will attend the Council of Ambassadors, and Mr. Boyden, who will be present at the meetings of the Reparations Commission—will be unofficial observers or reporters. But Ambassador Harvey has been instructed "to take part" in the deliberations of the Supreme Council.

It is an explanation of just what that phrase "take part" means which is just coming to the surface. Col. Harvey himself has the greatest discretionary powers ever given to an American citizen abroad with the possible exception of Woodrow Wilson himself. The other representatives at the Supreme Council are heads of Governments—Prime Ministers and Premiers. Mr. Harvey is the personal representative of the President of the United States, and as such is privileged to speak up and take part only when "American interests" are under discussion. And of course the Silesian quarrel is not "an American interest." Therefore Ambassador Harvey will remain silent and if asked his opinion will state America's profound hope that the Europeans will settle it themselves, but specifically refraining from any commitment on the part of the United States.

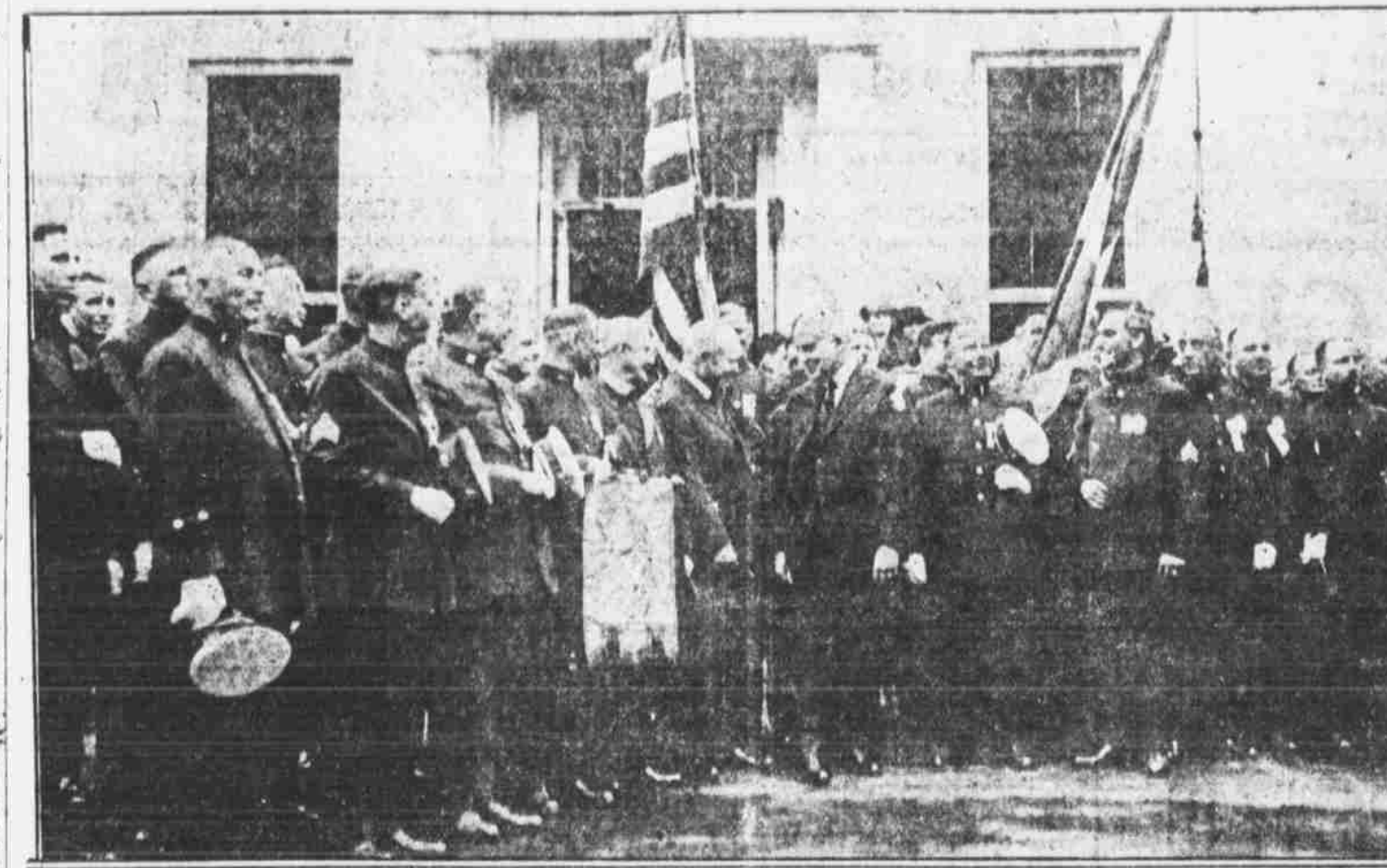
The reparations question, however, is construed as of American interest. Whenever it is up for discussion, Ambassador Harvey is authorized to express himself, but with care and caution that he does not commit the United States to anything except to the use of moral influence in making Germany pay.

CAN TAKE PART ON QUESTION OF YAP

It is realized here, of course, that when certain matters are up for discussion, Ambassador Harvey's silence may be misconstrued as a refusal by the United States to approve what the Allies may be advocating. That's where the skill of Colonel Harvey in the use of words will count for him if the official reports say that the Supreme Council unanimously agreed to a policy of physical force in Silesia, for example. Mr. Harvey will find it expedient to advise the press that on this subject he was "present but not voting."

Should the Yap question be considered at a meeting of the Supreme Council, Ambassador Harvey's powers of expression will not be limited. He can "take part" to the full extent of his capacity for persuasion. This Yap mandate is considered strictly an American interest. Anything like Yap will find Ambassador Harvey an active member of the Supreme Council. That in a nutshell is the difference between the Wilson and Harding policies—an announced plan on the part of this Administration to refrain from discussing matters of strictly European concern as against an implied plan to use American influence, moral if not physical, to help in the settlement of European quarrels which might be considered as having a direct bearing on the future of American trade and investments abroad.

PRESIDENT GREETING 200 OF NEW YORK'S "FINEST"



NEW YORK POLICE MEET THE PRESIDENT. CHARLES E. HUGHES, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF MASONIC CLUBS, RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE BY MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.

PREMIER'S SPEECH IS A BIG SURPRISE TO SOME MEMBERS

French and British Leaders Believed to Have Disagreed Over Silesia Division.

LONDON, May 13 (United Press).—Lloyd George's war warning in his speech in the House of Commons was received with great surprise by some of the members despite previous reports that the British Government was considering a demand on Poland that she prevent insurgents from violating the allied regulations.

French and British leaders are believed to have disagreed over the partition of Upper Silesia. The final decision, under the Versailles Treaty, should have been made within four weeks from the day of the plebiscite—March 20.

France, which has been pro-Polish throughout, favors giving her protégé the larger portion of the rich industrial region. Great Britain star is out for a division according to the plebiscite, which would leave the greater part of the valuable sections to Germany.

French authorities feared Poland's armed insurrection to a fear that the Allies would permit the settlement to drag until the Germans would obtain the territory under a fait accompli. When the Supreme Council adjourned it was stated that another session would be held within a short time, probably at Oxford. In view of Lloyd George's statements to-day, it was believed a formal demand might be served on the Polish Government to withdraw her insurgent troops before the Council acts.

It has been feared here that the Silesian situation might lead to a great armed clash between Germany and Poland. The Premier is believed to refer to that possibility in stating that the peace of Europe was threatened.

Lloyd George's allusion to the armed forces of Germany brought up the possibility that just as the country is being compelled to disarm, she will be authorized to use her armed forces in preserving order in Upper Silesia.

The Premier's statement, evoked by questions from the floor, was the first official utterance by a leader of the Supreme Council on the Silesian situation. The subject was broached during the council's meeting and there was an exchange of words between Prince Sapieha, Polish Foreign Minister, and allied delegates, but the situation was put over to a future meeting.

The Premier's approval of Germany's use of her forces in Upper Silesia marked a grave divergence of opinion with the French. France is on record as disapproving a German expedition into that region. She answered Berlin's proposal of such an expedition with the statement that it would be a violation of the Versailles Treaty and would be considered an act of war.

GERMAN EXPORT TAX STANDS

England Will Not Abolish Reparations Recovery Act Now.

LONDON, May 13.—The German Reparations Recovery Act, under which German exports are taxed 50 per cent, in Great Britain in pursuance of the Allied plan adopted after the refusal of the Germans in March to accept the Paris terms of the Allies, will not be abolished immediately, the House of Commons was informed to-day by Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Government did not think it expedient to repeal or suspend the act until it had had further experience of the working of the terms of which Germany had just given her adherence.

The rate of duty, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, would be reduced to 20 per cent, in conformity with the new rate named in the Allied terms, and would be in substitution for all other duties in the principal levy on all German exports.

POLISH LEGATION REPUDIATES REBELS UNDER KORFANTY

London Sees Effort to Meet Allied Pressure by a Quick Disavowal of Responsibility.

LONDON, May 13 (United Press).—The Polish legation here to-day issued a statement from its Government repudiating all responsibility for the Upper Silesian outbreak. It declared that the Polish frontier is closed to prevent volunteers entering Upper Silesia to join the insurgents. It stated that the people's party of Upper Silesia had absolved the Polish Government by having a proclamation which declared the uprising to be spontaneous, with Adalbert Korfanty their own choice as leader. It also stated that peace has been declared in Upper Silesia, and that prisoners will be exchanged soon through the Allied Commission.

British observers accepted the statement with reservations, declaring it was Warsaw's effort to meet Allied pressure by disowning Korfanty. They declared that the promises implied in the Polish document would be regarded as unsatisfactory unless the Government acts immediately to quiet the situation in Silesia.

MAY KEEP ARMY ON RHINE.

Occupation to Continue Until Germany Makes June Payment.

DUESSELDORF, May 13, (Associated Press).—French authorities here have declined to transmit to the Supreme Allied Council the request of President Gumbert of the Provincial Government, asking that his city and the zone about it be evacuated by Allied troops. The refusal was based on the ground that the French officials here were not qualified to communicate the President's representations to the Council.

President Gumbert was informed yesterday that Allied occupation of Duesseldorf is likely to be maintained until Germany pays 1,000,000,000 gold marks due on June 1. The President's request for a withdrawal of Allied troops was supported by figures purporting to show that occupation of the Duesseldorf area alone is costing 2,500,000 marks per day.

STILLMAN REPORTED TO HAVE DROPPED HIS ACTION FOR DIVORCE

(Continued From First Page.)

In the Stillman case was indicated to-day by the announcement of Miss May Cochran, who has a studio of modern dancing at No. 4 West 4th Street, that she was to have a consultation with her attorney, A. P. Barranco, of Fidler, Gilbert, Campbell & Barranco, and George Coghill of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys for Mrs. Stillman, looking to proceedings to clear her name of imputations and to put a stop to what she calls "hounding by lawyers and detectives."

"My only relationship with Mr. Stillman," she said to-day, "was as an instructor in my dance and some of his friends in my dancing classes. The only money he ever paid me was his tuition fee for teaching him to dance. All the stories of my friendship which went further than that with him or any other of the members of the class are malicious lies and attempts to injure me because of a belief that I have done what I can to help Mrs. Stillman."

Miss Cochran declined to affirm or deny the report that she took exception to the story that she introduced

Florence H. Lawlor, now known as Mrs. Florence Leeds, to Mr. Stillman and that the color of Miss Lawlor's hair changed from dark brown to bronze red just before the introduction because of a remark dropped by Miss Cochran, who has Titan hair.

A new story of the situation leading to the present situation in the case was widely circulated to-day, though discredited by counsel for both sides. Mrs. Stillman's lawyers said that it would be impossible for Mr. Stillman to introduce a new co-respondent, as suggested in the story, at this time without permission from the court with the consent of the defendant, which would not be given.

Cornelius J. Sullivan of New York, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan, was asked whether the man named in this gossip was sought as a co-respondent or a witness in Mr. Stillman's suit.

"The man has never been mentioned in any connection with Mr. Stillman's case. The story, in so far as it concerned the man named, is so completely false that I am willing to break to this extent my silence against discussing any case which is in my charge."

MRS. STILLMAN SOUGHT DIVORCE, THE STORY GOES.

Mrs. Stillman desired a divorce, according to the new story, and agreed to get one in France, so she could marry a young man well known in society. He was described as wealthy as Mr. Stillman and more prominent socially.

At this time Mrs. Stillman's alleged affair with Fred Beauvais, the Indian guide named as co-respondent, had ended, it was said, and she went to her husband and told him she was willing to renounce the claim of her son Guy to his share in the Stillman estate if her husband would allow her to get a divorce.

Mr. Stillman was determined not to admit the legitimacy of Guy and permit him to bear the family name if he could avoid doing so, according to the story, and it was impossible to go through with the plan for Mrs. Stillman to get a divorce.

There is a discrepancy here in the versions of persons who profess to be familiar with the Stillman affairs. One story is that Mrs. Stillman changed her mind about getting the divorce because about that time the young man she is reported to have wanted to marry announced his engagement.

The other story is that the engagement announcement did not come until two months after Mrs. Stillman, while starting for Europe on the Olympic, had been surprised by being served with papers in her husband's divorce action. At any rate, the young man was married later.

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nounced. His name has never appeared in the court papers or the testimony in the case.

It was learned to-day that Dr. Russell of Buffalo, in his testimony before the referee, said that in April, 1918, he received a telegram from Mrs. Stillman, who was in New York, asking him to meet her at the Hotel Iroquois in Buffalo with \$200 and a ticket to Boston, saying she was "in great trouble."

Dr. Russell said he met Mrs. Stillman, lent her the money and bought the ticket. Later she returned to Buffalo from Boston and made the alleged confession to Dr. Russell. According to Dr. Russell he advised her to "make a clean breast of everything to her husband." It was learned that the so-called "confession" letter she is said to have written Mr. Stillman contained this passage: "I am convinced that Dr. Russell is sincere and that he is one of the best friends of our family. I am acting on Dr. Russell's advice and writing you everything that has happened."

CAMERON WARRIOR FREED.

Release of John Dietz Closes an Epic of Wisconsin.

WAUWATON, Wis., May 13.—The epic of Cameron Dam was closed here to-day when John Dietz walked from the Wisconsin State Prison, pardoned by Gov. Blaine.

Dietz was an early settler below Cameron Dam on the Thorn Apple River and engaged in many battles with officers of the law and powerful lumber interests, which he accused of flooding and burning his crops. He finally surrendered and was convicted of the murder of Oscar Hart, a member of a posse that was attacking his cabin. He was sentenced to prison for life in 1911.

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